MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 SEPTEMBER 1981

Egypt

Expulsion of Soviets--In a statement broadcast by Cairo radio, the Cabinet announced its decision to expel Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov and six Soviet Embassy employees. The 48-hour expulsion order also applies to an employee of the Hungarian Embassy and to two Soviet journalists, one working for TASS and the other for TRUD. The statement detailed three other measures affecting Soviet-Egyptian relations that are to be implemented within 1 week: a cut in the number of Soviet Embassy employees and technical staff to the same number as their Egyptian counterpart in Moscow, the cancellation of the contracts of all Soviet experts working in all sectors, and the closure of the Soviet military office in Cairo as well as its Egyptian counterpart in Moscow. The statement said the Cabinet decided to take these measures in light of the "hostile activities" against Egypt carried out by Soviet intelligence services and embassy employees in conjunction with the intelligence services and embassies of a number of Eastern bloc countries and with international and Egyptian communist organizations. It said these activities included recruitment of Egyptian citizens for information purposes, propaganda campaigns against the state, coordination of Egyptian communists through elements operating in Soviet territories and linked to the Arab rejectionist states, contacts with opposition parties in Egypt and promotion of sectarian sedition.

Cairo radio reported that Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il said that in its meeting the Cabinet expressed strong resentment over the Soviet Union's departure from diplomatic traditions. According to MENA, Isma'il later produced documentary evidence of Soviet "subversive activities" in the course of a lengthy television interview. He detailed the contacts between Soviet Embassy personal and opposition leaders from the Unionist Progressive Party and the Socialist Labor Party. Soviet-backed communist organizations spread leaflets blaming the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' clashes on the government and the economic system, Isma'il said, and Soviet Embassy personnel and journalists encouraged religious clashes and recruited people who supplied them with information about internal conditions in Egypt. Earlier, MENA reported that AL-AHRAM said the Soviet Union has used the dissolved Wafd Party as a rightist cover for its plotting. However, MENA also quoted Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali as telling journalists in Rome that Egypt does not want to sever relations with the Soviet Union.

Committee Guidelines--According to MENA, the parliamentary committee studying President Anwar as-Sadat's statement to the People's Assembly has issued a report that calls for the establishment of a higher council for the propagation of Islam and recommends that the Al-Azhar religious university's curriculum be reviewed. The report also urges the government to take legal measures against Christian missionary societies and to ban the use of churches and Christian religious societies as centers for conferences unrelated to religious affairs. Regarding the regulation of political life, the report recommends legal measures against parties that contravene the Constitution and the law, but calls for the establishment of a major opposition party.

Saudi Arabia

In its 13 September editorial, 'UKAZ warned the United States that its "strategic alliance" with Israel will not check the communist danger in the Middle East, but, on the contrary, encourages greater communist danger, suspect alliances and instability.

Inter-Arab Affairs

YAR, PDRY Talks With GCC--GULF NEWS AGENCY, citing the London paper ASH-SHARQ AWSAT, reported that secret talks have taken place between the YAR and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on possible YAR membership in the council. The paper noted that all GCC members responded favorably to the possibility. Aden radio reported that on 14 September PDRY

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah and that during their meeting the PDRY leader stressed the importance of cooperation among the region's states.

PDRY, YAR talks, Statement--GULF NEWS AGENCY cited a London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report that PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad recently visited the YAR in order to clear up doubts about the PDRY's membership in the new PDRY-Libya-Ethiopia tripartite alliance. Salih Muhammad's mission was unsuccessful, according to the paper, and therefore the PDRY chairman decided to go to the YAR himself, where he has just held talks in Ta'izz with YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the triparite alliance. In a related report, San'a' radio broadcast a YAR-PDRY "political statement" on the PDRY leader's visit that noted the two countires' concern over the 'threats" posed by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and the presence of "hostile foreign military bases" in the region. The statement stressed the need to keep the region free of military bases and "suspect foreign alliances" and also said the PDRY and YAR leaders were completely satisfied with achievements to date toward Yemeni unity. Meanwhile, the radio reported 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's departure from the YAR on 15 September.

Iran

Guards, Mojahedin Clash--AFP reported that revolution guards and Mojahedin-e Khalq members engaged in a shoot-out in Tehran after the latter began a demonstration on one of the capital's main thoroughfares. In a related report, Tehran radio indicated that the Mojahedin had attacked a bus and, after forcing the passangers to disembark, set fire to it. It said revolution guards fought with the attackers, resulting in the arrest of 32 Mojahedin and the death of two guardsmen and one Mojahedin. Similar confrontations were reported to have occurred elsewhere in the capital.

Mahdavi-Kani Presidential Candidacy--AFP, citing KEYHAN, said Prime Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani has announced his candidacy in the 2 October presidential elections. According to AFP, other candidates include Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard and Education Minister 'Ali Akhbar Parvaresh. Tehran radio's Arabic service confirmed that 44 persons have announced their candidacy for the presidency.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by Baghdad radio reported the downing by ground fire of an Iranian aircraft involved in an unsuccessful raid on the ports of Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq.

Afghanistan

Bakhtar news agency, denied U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's claim that Soviet troops in the DRA have used chemical weapons against the Afghan people, adding that no such weapons other than those made by the United States and given to rebels have ever been used in the DRA.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PDPA OFFICIALS ATTEND ECONOMIC POLICY SEMINAR

LD152248 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The second seminar of officials of the PDPA Central Committee Economics Department opened today in the Ariana Hotel with a speech by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

Dastaghir Panjsheri, member of the Politburo and chairman of the party Central Committee Party Supervision and Control Commission; Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, secretary and member of the Central Committee and head of the PDPA Central Committee Economics Department; some members of the party Central Committee; party cadres and deputy ministers of some ministries attended the opening cremony.

The seminar, which is being held to organize the party leadership and its (?share) in solving the economic problems of the country, is attended by economic heads of provincial party committees and the secretaries of primary organizations of economic and production establishments in Kabul.

When the seminar opened, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray spoke about the tasks of the officials in charge of the party Central Committee Economics Department and the valuable aims and importance of the seminar, saying that the PDPA and our revolutionary government have formulated and implemented broad and extensive plans to improve the living standards of our toiling people. We are completely confident that, with the implementation of the plans of the party and the revolutionary government, our dear country will become a new, comfortable and prosperous society.

Expressing wishes for success to the participants in the seminar, he added that, through discussion and an exchange of views, they will evaluate the problems and shortcomings of their work, present constructive and progressive views on the seminar topics and make maximum use by exchanging experiences.

Then Niaz Mohammad Mohmand read the basic statement of the seminar and spoke in detail of the tasks of the officials of the PDPA Central Committee Economics Department and the creation of a basis for further cooperation and good understanding among departments and establishments and the importance of this seminar.

The basic statement states that the PDPA's policy at this critical, historic moment is to strengthen the antifeudalist and anti-imperialist national economy, to improve people's material and moral living standards, to enhance the level of production, to create labor efficiency and to ensure the all-round development of productive forces in proportion to the specific socioeconomic situation of the country. The basic statement adds that the PDPA regards it as its duty to provide work for all citizens of the country who are capable of work. In order to reach this goal it is necessary to (?reactivate) and develop production establishments. New state and mixed production establishments should also be (?revived) to extend and develop private and industrial investments among artisans.

The basic statement sheds light on the importance and goals of the seminar, adds that its aim is to comprehensively familiarize the participants with questions and problems that the party committees will face while fundamentally improving the management of the economic activity of all production establishments, the [words indistinct] and forms of party activities. The major topic of this seminar is to practically implement the guidance, instructions and tasks which have been or will be entrusted to the officials of the Economics Department.

Further drawing the attention of the officials of the party Economics Department to their very important and great tasks, the statement adds that party officials are obligated to put into practice without delay the resolutions and decisions approved by the PDPA Central Committee and to take the initiative in their further implementation. We are sure historic and great responsibilities have been intrusted to every one of us. Their accomplishment necessitates revolutionary work and struggle.

BAKHTAR reports that 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the party Central Committee; Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, candidate member of the Politburo; and Sher Jan Mazduryar, member of the Central Committee, spoke in affirmation and support of the seminar.

In the afternoon meeting of the seminar the basic statement was approved in speeches by Daud Razmyar, deputy head of the Central Committee Economics Department; Shafi' Zafar, acting deputy minister of agriculture and land reform and head of the Department of Agricultural Research of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform; Honar Ghayrat, candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy head of the Central Committee Organizational Department' Col Hakim, deputy head of the Central Department of Defense and Justice; Mhaammad Shafi', deputy head of the Central Committee Department of International Relations; Dr Sami' Ghafari, (?in charge) of the Central Committee Department of Theory and Publicity; Daud Malyar, secreaty of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan Central Committee; Deldar Nariwal, secretary of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions; and (Mohammad Rafiq Bashir), deputy head of the Central Council of Agricultural Cooperatives.

The seminar will resume tomorrow.

MUJAHIDIN KILL 150 COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS

GF1412Z7 Karachi DAWN in English 13 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Sep--Afghan mujahidin killed at least 150 members of the ruling communist party in Afghanistan in strikes on two army centers near Kabul, a report from the city said yesterday.

The report from a Kabul source who has been reliable in the past, said that the mujahidi attacked the military centers at Shiwaki and Biniwesar villages, about 6 km from the main Soviet Army garrison at Bala Hisar Fort.

They repotedly were the biggest raids on military centers near Kabul by the mujahidin. The report did not say when the attack took place.

However, the Afghan source said that about 200 communist party members and some soldiers were taken prisoner by the mujahidin, who followed up their success with a midnight raid on the residences of local party and military officials in Kartah-ye Naw, a Kabul suburb, on 7 September.

When soldiers arrived to join the battle, the mujahidin blasted their jeeps with anti-tank rockets, inflicting casualties, he added.

BRIEFS

GANG MEMBERS KILLED, CAPTURED--Kabul, 6 Sep (BAKHTAR)--A large number of mercenary bands numering 200 to 250 armed men who by indulging in highway robbery and committing murder, arson and looting, had disrupted the peaceful life of the toiling people in the centre and outlying regions of the Balkh Province were recently wiped out in a big operation launched by the officers and soldiers of the armed forces and police force, powerful members of the party, soldiers of the revolution and Group for Defence of Revolution and with the cooperation of the people. As a result of this successful operation all the members of this gang have either been killed or captured. [Excerpt] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 7 Sep 81 LD]

SPOKESMAN: DELHI TALKS 'SIGNIFICANT STEP FOWARD'

BK141414 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Bangladesh and India have reconfirmed their commitments to ease the situation at South Talpatty by removing the remaining causes of tension, including withdrawal of Indian soldiers from the island. This was stated by a Foreign Office spokesman in Dacca today while briefing newsmen on the outcome of the Bangladesh-Indian foreign ministers talks which ended in New Delhi yesterday.

The spokesman described the New Delhi talks as a significant step forward toward resolution of all the outstanding problems between the two countries, including the South Talpatty issue. He said the meeting has entrusted the foreign secretaries of the two countries with the responsibility of examining all available data and reporting to the foreign ministers for furthe steps to be taken that (?will enable) in reaching an early and peaceful solution of the South Talpatty problem.

GOVERNMENT WARNS STRIKING PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

BK121314 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The government has reiterated its warning to those officers and staff of the sector corporations who are abstaining from the duties that they will be liable to disciplinary action if they fail to resume their duties immediately. A pressnote issued today bv the Ministry of Industry said a section of officers and staff have still been abstaining from their duties without any authority. The government has, however, observed with happiness over a significant improvement in the attendance of officers and staff of sector corporations since the issue of the last pressnote (?on this question).

Today's pressnote said security arrangements have been ensured in the offices to enable the the employees to work in a peaceful atmosphere and to safeguard government property. The pressnote reemphasized that the government is fully alert to the [words indistinct] grievance of its employees, it will under no circumstances tolerate acts of lawlessness of certain employees.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation has asked its' employees to join their duties positively on Monday, the 14th of this month. A press release issued today by the corporation says: If the employees do not join their duties on that day, legal action will be taken against them without serving further notices.

BNP WORKERS MEETING DENOUNCES TWO NEWSPAPERS

BK111545 Dacca SANGBAD in Bengali 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Maisadicourt, 17 Aug (EASTERN NEWS AGENCY)--ITTEFAQ is the U.S. agent and SANGBAD is the agent of India and the Soviet Union. This was stated here today by Mohammad Ismail, minister of state for land administration and land reform.

Speaking at the workers' meeting of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP] Ismail said: "I want to warn you against the role played by these two newspapers. The DAILY ITTEFAQ and the DAILY SANGBAD are trying to divide us. These two papers are also working against our party."

Acting President Abdus Sattar and BNP Secretary General Badruddoza Chowdhury were present at the meeting in which Ismail made these remarks against the two dailies.

INDIRA GANDHI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

NC101317 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Sep (AFP)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sees the two main dangers to world peace as hunger and too big an arms build-up, she said in an interview in New Delhi with the French conservative daily LE FIGARO.

In the interview published here today, Mrs Gandhi was asked a series of probing questions on India's relations with Pakistan.

Queried as to her reaction if Pakistan asked, as has been reported, to be readmitted to the Commonwealth at its forthcoming Melbourne meeting, she replied: "The question is to know why it left the Commonwealth and what has changed in this body to make it want to return.

"Nobody has every explained the reasons (for leaving). Also we do not know whether or not Pakistan has taken this initiative or if others have done so on its behalf.

"Our experience of Pakistan in international organisations, and in the Commonwealth when it was a member, was that it uses these bodies almost exclusively to bring up bilateral [word indistinct]. "There was never a meeting where Pakistan did not bring up Kashmir or similar problems, so that it became impossible to deal with outstanding political questions."

Question: Is the beginning of a rapprochement between Pakistan and Bangladesh a threat to India's security?

[Answer] "That depends on the way in which they use it. As you know, Bangladesh has problems. That is nothing new, but tension has worsened recently with the increase of murders and assassinations. Certain developments are particularly unsettling. They are starting to attack the minorities, and some have already arrived in India and others are at the border."

Question: The complete normalisation of relations with China can not be carried out without reciprocal concessions. How far has India decided to go in this matter?

[Answer] "The start of normalisation was made by my earlier government when we exchanged ambassadors. As I have said on many occasions, our foreign policy is to strengthen existing friendships and, where there is hostility, to try and diminish it.

"That is what we are trying to do. So far as future concessions are concerned, we must take into consideration our national interest. If it is compatible with our national interest, we will do it. If it is not, then it is impossible."

Question: You have often said that with Pakistan 'the greatest victory will be to avoid war.' Does this mean that you do not exclude an armed affrontment?

[Answer] "I can not make prophecies. We will do what we can. However, we know that the Pakistanis have told the Soviets that they did not intend to use their arms against them, nor have any kind of confrontation with them, nor with any eastern (communist bloc) country.

"The Americans are not putting any conditions on their arms sales to Pakistan, while in the past, President Eisenhower, when supplying arms to Islamabad, specified that they could not be used against India.

"But the present U.S. Administration has not done so. There has even been an American official who said that Pakistan could use its arms against India. That is why anything can happen."

Question: It seems that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq favours a summit. Do you?

[Answer] "We met in Zimbabwe. It is necessary to create a better atmosphere at other levels and that they stop their anti-India press campaign. Recently, the government-controlled Pakistani press has had some strong words for me personally and for India, and this does not create an adequate atmosphere for a meeting."

Question: Do you think that the thaw between Islamabad and Moscow is the prelude to a return to the policy pursued by the Soviet Union in the mid-sixties?

[Answer] "I do not know. It is not in Pakistan's interest to have a confrontation with the Soviet Union, so there will not be one. One can describe that as a rapprochement if you want. So far as the Russians are concerned, they feel encircled because all the countries surrounding them are under Western influence. Also, they can make a hole in this circle. It is equally in their interest."

Question: What is the greatest threat to world peace?

[Answer] "The arms race and hunger. I think that the arms problem is the most urgent because we are going straight towards a nuclear war but the economic situation is equally very worrying and the two are linked."

TAMIL NADU STRIKE 'OBSERVED PEACEFULLY'

BK121606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Tamil Nadu bundh [strike] passed off peacefully today. The bundh was supported by all political parties and trade unions in the state. The All India radio Madras correspondent reports that except for a few stray stonethrowing incidents in Madurai and Tituchirapalli districts, the bundh was observed peacefully.

OVER 10,000 AGITATORS ARRESTED IN TAMIL NADU

BK151557 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Sep (AFP)--Over 10,000 people were arrested in Madras City today in connection with an agitation launched by the opposition Tamil party "Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam" (DMK--Organisation for the Progress of Tamils) in protest against the recent violence on Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Former Tamil Nadu State (Madras capital) Chief Minister and DMK Chairman M. Karunanidhi and two of his party members in the Indian Parliament were among the arrested, reports said.

Another 200 DMK supporters were taken into preventive custody last night. There were a few incidents of stonethrowing.

At two pl[illegible]s police dispersed the mobs by bursting teargas shells.

The DMK ha[illegible]rlier announced a plan to picket the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commission in the southern [illegible] today. Mr Karunanidhi was arrested, along with 131 others, near his house when th[illegible]re on their way to lead the picketers. All those arrested were charged with violation [illegible]rohibitory orders.

Almost all other political parties in Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras), including the ruling Tamil party All-India Anna DMK, have also been agitated over the Sri Lankan incidents. The ruling Tamil party, with the backing of other parties, organised a day-long general strike in the entire state on the issue last Saturday.

BRIEFS

AID TO NEPAL, BHUTAN--India gave a total aid of about 400 million rupees to Nepal during the last 3 years. The quantum of aid given to Bhutan during the same period was over 910 million rupees as grants and about 100 million rupees as loans. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 81 BK]

AFGHAN VIOLATIONS OF AIRSPACE, TERRITORY PROTESTED

Message to Waldheim

BK120714 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Pakistan has drawn the United Nations' attention to the recent Afghan violation of Pakistan's airspace and territory. Pakistan's ambassador to the United Nations Niaz A. Naik in a message to Secretary General Dr Waldheim, referred to the incidents of last Saturday [5 September] and Monday [7 September] and described them as grave provocative acts. He said Afghanistan will be solely responsible for the consequences of any such future violations. The message also stated that Afghanistan has committed as many as 62 violations of Pakistani territory and 271 violations of its air space since April 1978. Many of these violations were of a serious nature resulting in the loss of life and property. Mr Naik personally delivered this message to the UN secretary general and apprised him of the situation at the Pakistani-Afghan border.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN has reported that the Pakistan ambassador's message was issued yesterday as a document of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

DAWN Editorial

GF111051 Karachi DAWN in English 9 Sep 81 p 9

[Editorial: "Afghan Attacks"]

[Text] The armed attack launched by Afghan soldiers on Pakistan's territory on Monday comes as a cause of serious concern. The attack on village Shahbaz Killo came barely 2 days after Afghan MIG's had violated Pakistani airspace and strafed the Domandi post on Saturday. It is not very clear why Kabul has decided at this stage to resort to hostile incursions, especially when Islamabad has been careful not to give rise to any provocation. Moreover, preoccupied as it is with the mujahidin, the Karmal regime should hardly find it in its own interest to expand the area of its military operation. The Afghan strategy is all the more difficult to understand for only a few days earlier the Karmla regime had appeared to be moving towards a flexible approach on the question of a dialogue with Pakistan under UN auspices. However, a pattern to such unprovoked incursions is becoming increasingly discernible. President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, commenting on the recent incidents, has spoken of a definite design, pointing out that such border violations seem to occur whenever any move is afoot at the international level to solve the Afghan problem politically. If the attacks launched on Saturday and Monday are designed to form part of a stick-and-carrot strategy, it is doubtful if this method will pay any dividends. It can, on the other hand, give rise to new tensions. President Zia has made it clear that Pakistan is alive to the situation and will take appropriate steps to meet any contingency.

On its part, Pakistan has amply demonstrated its willingness to seek a political settlement of the crisis in Afghanistan. Islamabad has sought to keep the avenues of negotiations with Moscow open and has displayed a spirit of accommodation in the two rounds of talks the UN secretary general's special representative has conducted with the leaders here and in Kabul. Though it has adopted a principled position on the question of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Pakistan has consistently favored a peaceful settlement of the crisis that has resulted from foreign military presence in Afghanistan. Prudence demands that governments directly affected by the Afghan crisis should strive to contain the conflict, instead of trying to escalate it. A display of jingoism such as Afghanistan has presented can only serve to frustrate the attempts that are now being made to initiate a political dialogue under UN auspices. The harrying raids must be stopped forthwith if this possibility is to be kept open.

MUSAVI DEPARTS FOR STEADFASTNESS FRONT CONFERENCE

LD151202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that in response to an official invitation from Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, the Libyan foreign liaison secretary, Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, the foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left this morning for Benghazi in the fraternal country of Libya to head a delegation participating in the summit conference of the Steadfastness Front members. At the airport, a member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau in Tehran saw off our country's foreign affairs minister. The delegation will attend the conference as an observer and will exchange views with leaders of the fraternal countries on matters relating to important international and regional issues. It should be noted that the steadfastness front comprises the states of Libya, Algeria, Syria and South Yemen, as well as the PLO.

Before his departure, Mr Musavi took part in an interview at Mehrabad Airport with a Central News Unit correspondent. We draw your attention to this interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] As the foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran you are the first [word indistinct] to pay a visit to Libya. We would like to know the purpose of your visit and, in general, what is being planned?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This visit to the fraternal country of Libya is taking place in response to an invitation from Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, who is equivalent to a foreign minister, in order to take part in the Steadfastness Front conference. Of course, at this conference, Iran will only take part as an observer. At the same time, important regional issues and developments which are taking place will be reviewed there. In particular, issues such as those relating to the struggle against imperialism and Zionism in the region, which as you know have recently embarked upon extensive and suspicious activities in the region, including what one calls [words indistinct] alliance between Israel and America, as well as the activities taking place across the Persian Gulf--these are among the issues that will be discussed there.

[Question] Will Iran's stance with regard to the Steadfastness Front be raised there?

[Answer] Naturally. This is an issue which will be discussed there, and we have frequently declared that Iran supports the Steadfastness Front's anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist stance, and very strongly so, and that this support is not merely a verbal one. Rather, it is one manifested in practice. We have frequently declared that in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism we should have a much more extensive front than at present and that imperialism, with its extensive network across the world, would naturally attack and subject all the Islamic countries to an onslaught. This should be fought against so that the Muslim and progressive countries can achieve their freedom and aspirations.

[Question] If this is so, will you have meetings with other officials?

[Answer] Naturally, we shall have meetings with the foreign ministers and leaders of the Steadfastness Front countries and submit the views of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on matters (?of common concern).

[Question] Is there any plan to conclude agreements on the foregoing matters?

[Answer] No. At the moment, there is no question of signing any agreement.

However, I should stress that in these talks and discussions Iran will become familiar with the views of the Steadfastness Front, and, naturally, because of the existence of a great many aspects of foreign policy in common between these countries I would like to think that important issues will be discussed. [end recording]

LE MATIN, INTERVIEWS 'AZIZI ON IRAN'S ISOLATION

PM150943 Paris LE MATIN in French 11 Sep 81 p 14

[Marie-Claude Descamps interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi in Paris: "Iran Is Not Isolated"--date not given]

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi, who played a major role in negotiations on the release of the American hostages and who has come to Paris to explain "the contribution made by his country to the struggle of oppressed peoples" to the conference on the least-developed countries, explained to LE MATIN why, despite events, Iran does not feel isolated on the international scene.

Ahmad 'Azizi: Isolated? Yes, we are isolated from the superpowers and the Middle Eastern puppet governments in their pay. But being cut off from Husayn in Jordan or As-Sadat in Egypt does not mean much. In any case, we regard these regimes as illegitimate. It is the people who count, and they support us everywhere. You just have to mention Khomeyni's name at Mecca or in the Polisario's remote camps, as I did 2 years ago, and you will see that the people support us.

LE MATIN: How then do you explain the tension with the PLO, whose "embassy" in Tehran has apparently been closed?

Ahmad 'Azizi: First, that is completely untrue; the PLO still has its offices in Tehran. Second, there is no real deterioration in our relations, apart from the fact that the Iranian people did not really appreciate the meeting which some PLO leaders had with Saddam Husayn, which is only natural! As for Hani al-Hasan's visit to Rajavi, I do not know what they said to each other but if the aim was to make the Mojahedin leader see that he was misguided, then I fully approve of it.

LE MATIN: Do you even approve of the supply of arms from Israel on which Bani-Sadr was fairly specific?

Ahmad 'Azizi: Don't expect me to believe Bani-Sadr! Such statements are clearly part of his game. We have been at war for 1 year and it has obviously caused us many problems, especially economic problems, but I can say that we have never dealt with Israel.

LE MATIN: What precisely is the state of the economy?

Ahmad 'Azizi: We have an inflation rate of around 20 to 22 percent and despite progress in agriculture under the revolution we are forced to import grain, especially from Australia and Pakistan. Aside from Kermanshah and Khuzestan, where fighting is going on, everyday life is relatively normal, with rationing on some everyday consumer products like sugar and detergents or people standing in line in Tehran to buy milk and meat. Some 80 percent of industry is already nationalized but there are still outstanding contracts, especially with French companies. But nothing which we cannot do without.

LE MATIN: Have you had contacts with the French Government?

Ahmad 'Azizi: No. In any case, it was an extremely unusual step to repatriate French citizens living in Iran and, moreover, they were the first to say so. This clearly shows that the new French authorities are tied to the United States; they have adopted its propaganda system which insists on saying that anarchy reigns in Iran, which then justifies anything.

LE MATIN: Do you mean that the socialists are more pro-American than Giscard?

Ahmad 'Azizi: I am not saying anything. I am merely making observations: They have welcomed terrorists like Rajavi and Bani-Sadr and they are now welcoming the Tabarzin pirates without even preventing them from pursuing their political activities. At this stage, this almost amounts to encouraging them.

LE MATIN: Is your rapprochement with the Tudeh communists a tactical alliance?

Ahmad 'Azizi: Certainly not! We do not need the Tudeh, and Islam has nothing to do with Marxist ideology. That is why, when the Mojahedin portray themselves as "Islamic progressives," it does not hold water, it is a contradiction in terms; they are not in the least Islamic and the people realized that a long time ago. The Tudeh is different, it has never taken up arms against us so why persecute it? It has no influence, and moreover the population hates it and the government distrusts it.

LE MATIN: What about the nationalizations?

Ahmad 'Azizi: That has nothing to do with them, it is merely an area in which there is convergence between Islam's aspirations to greater equity and some similar demands made by leftwing parties....

LE MATIN: What is your attitude toward the Soviet Union?

Ahmad 'Azizi: The reason why we have better relations and some contracts with the Eastern bloc countries is that they have never tried to influence the course of events in our country. This does not mean that we are not vigilant; Afghanistan tells us to be so.

LE MATIN: Are you also "vigilant" as regards your internal security.

Ahmad 'Azizi: If you start from the principle that the counterrevolution is united in one bloc against us and that it has a whole network of former SAVAK members at its disposal--they are professionals!--then anything is possible.

LE MATIN: What is SAVAMA, your new secret police, doing?

Ahmad 'Azizi: What is SAVAMA? Is it another Western invention? I only know of our new security system, based solely on the people.

LE MATIN: Your system is not very efficient....

Ahmad 'Azizi: Perhaps not, but it will be. It takes time to pull out the roots of the previous system. In any case, even if Imam Khomeyni were to die, it is too late, the people have woken up to the revolution and nothing will stop it. After all, the prophet's death did not stop Islam....

TEHRAN COMMENTARY DISCLOSES JORDANIAN 'PLOTS'

GF151903 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Lackeys of Imperialism Are Against Anti-Imperialist Revolutions and Movements"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The Iranian people's persistence in waging an anti-imperialist struggle against the superpowers and the victory achieved by the Iranian Islamic revolution are indications that the oppressed masses of the world will rise to crush the perverse and idolatrous regimes.

World imperialism, which has been endeavoring to bring about the fall of the Iranian Islamic Republic after its power and influence in the region were undermined by the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution, has been horrified by the great importance and interest world Muslims and Islamic movements have attached to the Iranian Foreign Ministry proposal for setting up a united Islamic front against Zionism.

And, with the objective of preventing world Muslims from establishing such a unity to overthrow the perverse and aligned regimes, it has hatched new plots and embarked upon an intensive propaganda campaign to slander the Iranian Islamic revolution in the eyes of the oppressed peoples of the world. Apart from all this, it has also summoned the assistance of its lackeys in the region with a view to dealing a severe blow to the Iranian Islamic Republic from another direction. The imperialist mass media, of course, constitute a very important factor in the imperialist plan.

Meanwhile, King Husayn of Jordan is the second most important pawn after As-Sadat in the attempts being made to keep the imperialist-Zionist Camp David plot alive and to spread its influence. During the past few days a number of secret documents have been disclosed by the Iranian Foreign Ministry about King Husayn of Jordan. These documents revealed that King Husayn committed treachery against the Palestinians by withdrawing from the 1967 war with the consent of the United States and the Zionist Israeli administration when Jordanian troops could have made all the difference in the war against Zionist interests. This document, which dates back to 1970, also discloses that King Husayn's regime owes its existence to the approval of world imperialist and Zionism led by the United States.

For many long years now, King Husayn has moved to demand the return of the basic rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of the occupationist Zionist regime from the Palestinian lands it occupies--a move no doubt aimed at strengthening his position both in the Arab world and in Jordan itself. However, King Husayn seems to have forgotten that he dealt a hard blow to the Palestinians by expelling them from Jordan in 1970 on the pretext that they had been organizing armed action against the perverse Israeli regime. On the one hand, King Husayn pretends to support the rights of the Palestinians, while on the other hand, he remains prepared to sign the Camp David agreement on the condition that Palestinians are given autunomy. Furthermore, as it has been revealed by Begin's remarks, King Husayn has been cooperating with Israel against Palestine for about a year now.

It is common knowledge that regimes aligned to imperialism adopt a treacherous stance against those who wage a struggle for their independence and freedom. One example is that regardless of the fact that King Husayn viewed the Iraqi regime as his rival in the region for years on end and had numerous disputes with it, following Iraq's imposed war on Iran he placed his military airfields at the disposal of Iraqi military aircraft for use against the Iranian Islamic Republic and went on to allow Iraq to meet its military and other needs through Jordan's Aqaba port. Undoubtedly, the Iranian naval blockade of Iraq had been the cause of King Husayn's behavior in this respect. With his stance, King Husayn is trying to prevent the fall of Saddam Husayn.

However, the Iranian Islamic revolution is advancing on its own path regardless of all obstructions. The determined struggle of the Muslim masses in the region poses a danger to the regimes that are lackeys of imperialism. Such regimes are employing all their strength to crush the struggle of the Muslim masses in order to protect their own existence.

TEHRAN PRESS NAMES MORE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

NC151154 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 15 Sep (AFP)--Iranian Prime Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani has filed his candidacy for the October 2 presidential elections, the KEYHAN newspaper reported today, quoting various unnamed sources.

The newspaper also said Hasan Ghafuri, the energy minister, and Reza Zavare'i, a former deputy interior minister, 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, education minister and 'Ali Akbar Velatti, member of parliament's executive council, also had filed their candidacies.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi-Kani replaced Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar after he was killed with President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in an August 30 bomb explosion.

Until the report of Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi-Kani's candidacy, ruling Islamic Republic Party Secretary-General Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i appeared best placed to become revolutionary Iran's third president.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, 41, was one of 44 known potential candidates in the election set for October 2 to replace Mr Raja'i.

Like Mr Raja'i, who was elected overwhelmingly in July, he had the party's backing, at least until the announcement of the prime minister's candidacy. The party newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC today published a front-page picture of him entering his name on the candidate's list.

The photograph, like recent television appearances, seemed to indicate the religious leader had lost the use of his right arm.

He was hospitalized for a month after his injury on June 28 by a booby-trapped megaphone, and has yet to resume his functions as Friday prayer leader in Tehran. He is being replaced temporarily by the speaker of parliament, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

There are now five days before short-listing of competent candidates and opening of the campaign.

CABINET MEETS, CHANGES NAME OF PARS NEWS AGENCY

GF151624 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mahdavi-Kani presided over a Cabinet meeting today. At the beginning of the session the Defense Ministry under secretary submitted a report on the situation on the battlefronts.

During the session the Cabinet changed the name of PARS to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN NEWS AGENCY [WAKALAT ANBA' AL-JUMHURIYAH AL-ISLAMIYAH AL-IRANIYAH] in accordance with a proposal from the Ministry of Islamic Guidance and with the Cabinet's approval.

GUARDS COMMANDER ON NEW PROGRAMS, STRATEGY

LD151935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Interview with Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on 15 September--place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Mohsen Reza'i, we congratulate you on your appointment as commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. Please tell us what programs you have for the future.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The first point which we have included in our program is the issue of the war against Iraq. We will speed up the offensive nature of the war which began after 21 March 1981, and we will confront Iraq with new offensives on all fronts. This is the result of experience gained in the war against Iraq which is different from the classical methods [of warfare]. By making use of this experience, we intend to start very extensive attacks and offensives on all fronts against Iraq so that we may terminate as soon as possible the war which the superpowers started against us.

The second point in our program is the issue of enhancing the intelligence work of the guards corps. As our people know, one of the guards corps units is called the Intelligence Unit, which ever since the beginning of the formation of the corps has achieved many interesting successes in the clashes against the counterrevolutionaries. With the imam's stress on the formation of a 36-million strong intelligence organization, we intend to make this intelligence unit of the corps more popular and more based on the masses so that we may eradicate all traces of the counterrevolutionaries inside Iran as soon as possible.

The next issue is the question of coordination with the military and security forces and the combining of revolutionary experience with the experience employed in former methods and the experience which our military brothers possess. We intend to combine these methods both from an organizational as well as a strategic and tactical viewpoint so that we may create new military and security organizations on a world scale [as heard].

The fourth issue is that of intensifying the guards' offensives against America in accordance with the decree which the imam recently issued. This will entail reinforcing liberation movements and reinforcing the guards corps unit for liberation movement.

In addition to foreign issues which we intend to start, God willing, and by relying upon God, we also intend to devise some programs for some issues within the corps.

The first item on our agenda is the quality of the instruction given to the guards, so that just as the guards and the corps have grown quantitively they will grow qualitatively also. This is ideological instruction, security and guarding instructions, military instruction and other instruction which are necessary for confronting the issues in order to safeguard the revolution and the order of the Islamic Republic. We intend, God willing, to start this after making the necessary plans and to achieve these objectives within the guards corps. In accordance with the imam's order for us, discipline and order are also some of the other issues to which we will pay attention.

The last 2 years, the last 2 and 1/2 years show that Iran is the greatest power in the world. Let us see which other country in the world has succeeded for 2 and 1/2 years in growing stronger and making progress in a 1-year war despite all foreign support [for Iraq] and has also withstood with more steadfastness and more strength against so many domestic attacks from the left and right and the problems caused by the counterrevolutionaries.

In the last 20 days more than 70 members of the Mjoahedin-e Khalq have been arrested and these 70 [as heard] have confessed to all the assassinations which they have perpetrated. In other words, all the assassination cells of the Mojahedin-e Khalq have been destroyed.

Only two branches of the Mojahedin-e Khalq still survive. One is their infiltration branch, whose urvival is the fault of our weakness because from the start we had a very simple and friendly attitude and had not formulated many regulations about what kind of persons should enter the units and which persons should be barred. Because we adopted a friendly approach toward various groups, a number of people misused our naivete and infiltrated various organizations, resulting in all these problems. The problems caused by the infiltration were not very complex or strange. There was some infiltration which was due to our weakness and which is why they succeeded in this.

All the claims being made by the world and by the powerful people [as heard] to the effect that they have done this or that, have been due to our own negligence and slackness. We have tried to prevent this slackness and these acts of negligence, God willing, and we will very soon put an end to all this, God willing. The Islamic Republic's capability, which has grown stronger with every day on both the foreign and the domestic fronts, demonstrates our strength. Contrary to all the idle prattle of all the powerful people, our strength is at the moment greater and superior to that of all other countries in the world. We hope that with the assistance of the brave people who are always on the scene we can put an end to these minor side issues on both the domestic and foreign fronts with the new programs which we have devised; and that soon we can destroy on a world scale the American issue, which is our major issue; and that, despite the vain imagination of America, which believes it can get rid of us, we can make America face a political deadlock in all foreign countries and can destroy it.

God's greetings and grace be upon you.

MATERIALS CONCERNING INTERNAL OPPOSITION

32 'Hypocrites' Arrested

LD151738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, a number of American hypocritical elements today attacked a bus belonging to the United Bus Company in Vali-ye 'Asr Square in Tehran and, threatening the passengers, forced them to leave the bus and then set fire to it.

Following this incident, the people and the forces of the guards and the committees entered the scene and, with the sincere cooperation of the people and the officials, 32 of the hypocrites were arrested.

During these operations two guards brothers were martyred and one of the American hypocritical elements was also killed. According to the Central News Unit report, news of this incident was immediately broadcast extensively by the imperialist news agencies. Israeli and British radios portrayed it as a kind of reaction against the foreign policies of the Islamic Republic and its blasphemy-smashing nature throughout the region, and publicized it in a revolting fashion.

An informed source told the Central News Unit correspondent that today the slandering of the revolution on a world scale was started by international imperialism. These street clashes, accompanied by great propaganda against the Islamic revolution by direct agents of the CIA such as Bani-Sadr, demonstrate the extent to which American imperialism is afraid of the Islamic movement and the uprising of Muslim nations in the region such as Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen.

According to reports received, similar clashes have taken place in a number of other districts in Tehran. These were neutralized by the people. These clashes are taking place following the announcement of armed struggle by the hypocrites organization and other minigroups which follow the American line, and are accompanied by the offensive of the Iraqi, Jordanian and Egyptian forces in a 500-km front against the Islamic revolution and the Islamic land of Iran.

Press Report Executions

PM150819 [Editorial Report] Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian on 8 September carries on page 2 a report of 34 "executions" announced by the "office of the Islamic revolution prosecutor general." Those convicted were reportedly Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters in Tehran (17), Zanjan (8), Amol (2), Behbehan (1) and Babol (6). The date of the executions is not given.

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian on 8 September reports on page 2 the execution of three Mojahedin-e Khalq members in Karaj. Page 4 carries details of the executions of two other members in Estahbanat.

Firuzabad Demonstration

GF151657 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A march took place today in Firuzabad. During the march, which was arranged by the Hezbollahi villagers of the Firuzabad area, the assassinations and bombings by the counterrevolutionaries and antimasses hypocrites were strongly condemned. The marchers announced their decisive support for the Islamic revolution courts.

Safe Houses Discovered

LD151942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, as a result of incessant efforts by Islamic revolution guards brothers with the cooperation of the 36-million-strong intelligence organization, during the past week three team houses were discovered in Torbat-e Heydariyeh and seven people were arrested.

According to the report, following the discovery of these team houses a considerable amount of TNT, a number of T-junctions [explosive devices] and a plan of the house of the Friday imam were discovered, showing that a number of believing and revolutionary individuals as well as a number of buildings in Torbat-e Heydariyeh were earmarked for explosion.

Shiraz Clergyman Attacked

GF151737 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Recorded interview granted by Hojjat ol-Eslam Adibi-Lari to a Shiraz radio reporter on 15 September]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] [Question] Hojjat ol-Eslam Adib-Lari, (?we have heard that) you were the target of an assassination attempt. Would you tell us how it happened and how many were involved?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. When I left the mosque (?and arrived home) I parked the car in front of the house. I was just getting out of the car to ring the doorbell for the children to open the [garage] door of the house when I saw a youth 4 meters away from me. He seemed to be about 21 or 22; however, I could not be sure since it was dark. He was tall and was wearing a more or less gray pair of trousers and an opium-colored shirt—or so it looked to me, anyway. He shot at me but missed me and hit the car instead.

I immediately jumped to the other side of the car and made it my trench. He came closer and tried to shoot a second time. I jumped up and held my hand in such a manner that it appeared as though I were holding a Colt and attacked him with my hand. He retreated about a half meter so I shouted: Get out of the way! He did but then realized that I wasn't shooting at him, so he shot at me again. I fell to the ground again so that the bullet would not hit me. The bullet hit the car and broke the windhsield.

I hit the car with my hand and shouted: Go away. Have shame. Why are you shooting? The children heard me, but, meanwhile, for the third time he came closer to the car and shot another bullet from behind, which broke the rear window.

The house door opened and I immediately threw myself out of my trench to get inside. He, however, followed me. I did not realize it but my wife said: Run! He is behind you!

I ran into the hallway but he was chasing me and shot another three bullets at me. One of these hit me in the sole of the foot while I was running into the house. I realized I had been shot in the foot. I have a girl who is very fond of me and when she saw that I had been shot she said: Ahh and came after me.

[Question] How old is she?

[Answer] She is 11 years old. A bullet hit her in the sole of the foot but thank goodness it was not serious. The assassin's seven bullets were used up. [end recording]

Gendarmerie Capture Highway

LD151706 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch, the 32-km Naqadeh-Oshnoviyeh highway, which had been occupied for the past year by counterrevolutionary elements and the Komeleh and Kurdish Democratic Party minigroups, was liberated yesterday and occupied by Islam's combatants, thanks to a rapid military move undertaken by units of the gendarmerie without any clashes.

The Public Relations Office of the country's northern and western operational staff command, confirming this report this morning, stated that the occupation of the Oshnoviyeh-Naqadeh highway took place thanks to the capture of the heights overlooking the hamlet of Jebr' Ilabad by units of the gendarmerie. The highway has already been cleared of explosives and mines.

Guards Clear Hamlets

LD151850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Quoting the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, PARS reports that the hamlets of Afrasiab and Darakeh in the Divandarreh region were cleared of the odium of counterrevolutionary elements by our brother guards yesterday.

Peshmerga Kill 15

JN151634 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Bahdinani Kurdish 1425 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Saqqez--On 9 September 1981, 'Aziz Yusuf peshmerga attacked a military vehicle on the Saqqez-Divandarreh road and captured the vehicle and one soldier.

In another clash between the enemy and the peshmerga in the same region, 15 of the enemy forces were killed and several vehicles were destroyed. Regrettably, seven peshmerga were killed and three others were wounded in this clash. We extend our condolences to the martyrs' families.

'Flight' of Guards

NC111413 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: Reports that are being published currently, especially by the international mass media, on more and more defections of revolution guards from their corps show, on the whole, that the horrific developments in Iran have had a decisive and determining effect on the corps and that these developments have placed this "offspring of the revolution" in a position of weakness and psychological instability.

The bloody incidents in Iran during the past few months, in light of the depth and vastness of their rapid rate, have not left any class or rank--either within the regime or outside the regime's framework--indifferent and without reaction. The versatility of these incidents--from fiery verbal criticisms in homes and on the streets to the spectacular explosions that shatter the regime's foundations--have brought up a few questions in the minds of those revolution guards who remain in the corps.

The daily flight of groups and groups of them is because today the attraction of martyrdom has been replaced with hopelessness and fear, and the blind faith in the revolution vis-a-vis the wave of the society's dissatisfaction has been turned into smoke and dust.

A revolution guard, who until yesterday believed that he is serving God and the divine republic but today sees himself confronting the raging wave of the people's wrath and the cries and mourning of the oppressed, cannot fool himself any longer with the imaginary tale of martyrdom. [break in transmission]

Today the three elements of martyrdom, plunder and crime which formed the scaffolding of the Revolution Guards Corps have lost their initial cogency but have been turned into what the regime calls "negative" elements, leaving the corps, withdrawing on various excuses or suddenly defecting, taking arms and ammunition.

The French weekly L'EXPRESS writes: The fiery revolution guards who were considered to be the regime's arrowhead do not trust the regime and as a result do not trust themselves, and one can very clearly see their hand tremble when they want to pull the trigger.

At any rate, they have not stayed apart from the tendencies which exist within the society and the fact that some of them cooperate and collaborate with nationalist or leftist groups stems from their disillusionment with the regime--and this is the reason for the regime's increased suspicion of them. Moreover, the revolution guards are not so enchanted by the regime and not so alien to the realities for them not to have been told what the Iranian society's judgment is on a wretched and wicked phenomenon called "revolution guards." They know and they have realized through experience that they are facing an atmosphere of the people's hatred, rage and rath and that at the moment of a mass movement they will be among the first victims, unless at the last moment they mitigate their crimes by fleeing the ranks of the murderous corps and leave this antipeople foundation.

150 Officers Arrested

NC151510 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] On the basis of reliable information received by the National Resistance Movement of Iran and Radio Iran, Khomeyni's regime has arrested 150 colonels of the armed forces during the past 2 weeks. These senior officers of the general staff, especially those of the ground and air forces are now under arrest in one of the armed forces' slaughterhouses on the Varamin Road. The reason for the detention of these officers at that place--in addition to the fact that the prisons are filled--has been said to be a political (?move) by the regime.

According to information received, Khomeyni's regime, having arrested these officers secretly, has tried to prevent as best as possible news of their arrest to be published, hence the fact that the 150 colonels have been sent to this distant point on the Varamin Road.

The informed sources that have placed this report at our disposal have added that the arrest of a large number of army colonels is the first step and that many more officers of lower rank will be arrested. In this way, Khomeyni's regime intends to implement an extensive program and at later stages arrest hundreds of other officers with the rank of second colonels, majors, captains and even personnel of lower rank. The main reason for the widespread arrest of officers stems from the regime's terror and helplessness which, despite knowing the existing dissatisfaction and rebellion cells in the armed forces, is unable to accurately identify the dissatisfied officers and, therefore, it is resorting to such insane acts and irregular arrests.

The National Resistance Movement of Iran and Radio Iran warn all Iranian officers to beware of such acts by the regime.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 637 ON FIGHTING

LD151802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Communique No 637 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear revolutionary compatriots, an account of the operations and selfless actions of the self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the battlefronts during the past 24 hours is as follows:

A sporadic exchange of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued on western fronts yesterday. On the Dasht-e Zahab front an enemy attack was repulsed at 0100, and after suffering appreciable casualties and losses the enemy was forced to beat a retreat. The gendarmerie personnel's activity on the Mehran front culminated in the destruction of several vehicles and the death of a number of Iraqi Army personnel. On the Ahvaz front and the front west of Dezful an exchange of fire continued but there is no information available as to the extent of the casualties. A sporadic exchange of fire continued between the two sides on the Mahshahr, Abadan and Darkhovin fronts yesterday. On the Sumangerd and Karkheh Nur fronts appreciable quantities of equipment and hardware belonging to the Iraqi aggressors were destroyed and a number of aggressive enemy soldiers were annihilated.

Enemy positions in the occupied sector of Khuninshahr were also fired on by the navy yesterday, resulting in casualties and losses. An Iraqi diver who tried to infiltrate our forces' positions was killed.

Yesterday the city of Abadan came under enemy artillery and heavy weapons fire causing damage and losses in residential areas and the martyrdom or wounding of a number of our dear compatriots.

Yesterday the defense units of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, defending our homeland's skies, forced a number of encroaching Iraqi aircraft to flee. They had tried to violate the airspace of several border towns in the war zones.

During fighting on 13 September, 14 combatants of the armed forces sacrificed their pure lives for our Islamic homeland. Nine of them were from the ground forces and the rest from the self-sacrificing combatants of the air force, the gendarmerie and the staff command of the martyr Chamran's irregular warfare units. May God's mercy be upon their pure souls.

NVOI ASSAILS FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT SOCIAL JUSTICE

TA151631 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Not for the first time has Imam Khomeyni stressed to government figures and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran the necessity of establishing social justice, eliminating injustice, terminating oppression and investigating the condition of slumdwellers, hutdwellers and the deprived. Rather, in most of his messages the imam has repeatedly pinpointed these issues and asked officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to take immediate and revolutionary measures to fulfill these very important and vital issues.

Although it is bitter, it is an undeniable fact that despite the passing of 2 and 1/2 years from our nation's glorious revolution the just demands of the true forces of the revolution and the imam in respect to [words indistinct] eradicating injustice and oppression and securing the rights of millions of deprived of our homeland's towns and villages have still not been implemented. Once more, the injustice and and oppression of the plundering and usurping landowner and feudalist and the dependent capitalist in the nooks and crannies or our revolutionary homeland have become unbearable. In many areas there is no sign of the establishment of social justice, and no change has occurred in the work and life of millions of deprived Iranians.

The true forces of the revolution have repeatedly stressed the importance of the total implementation of the land reform law, particularly its 6th and 10th clauses, to Iran's government figures. However, so far implementation of a part of this very important and vital law is being carried out at a slow pace, and for many months now the implementation of its most important part, namely its 6th and 10th clauses, have been officially suspended.

The bazaar is still in the hands of a handful of dependent and godless capitalists and businessmen who with the utmost cruelty are engaged in sucking the blood of our homeland's toiling people. The enormous increase of prices during the post-revolution period is the best evidence of the unprecedented extent of the looting of these parasites of society.

Although the problems arising from the war and from the plots of Iran's internal and external enemies are not few, nevertheless this fact cannot justify the unpleasant situation of our country's toilers. Since the outset of the revolution's victory, the people have been promised the establishment of social justice. The most reliable way of establishing social justice in every democratic and progressive society is, in the first instance, to respect and observe of the principles of the Constitution of that country. The Iranian Constitution, which is the bloodmoney of tens of thousands of struggling Iranians--despite some shortcomings and inadequacies--has stipulated the ways for the establishment of social justice in our revolutionary homeland. If the principles of the Constitution had been acted upon in accordance with the dignity of the Iranian revolution, today the major part of the problems and difficulties afflicting the Iranian people in the economic, cultural, political and social spheres would have been eliminated.

The Iranian Constitution declared an end to exploitation in both the towns and villages of our country. The Iranian Constitution stipulated the nationalization of foreign trade, large industries, mines, banks, insurance and so forth. Yet, while nearly 2 years have passed since the approval of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, no revolutionary measures have been taken to implement the principles pertaining to the country's economy and financial matters. At the same time, unfortunately due to the superficiality, fanaticism and monopoly of certain wings of the Islamic authority, implementation of the Principles Pertaining to the Rights of the Nation--without whose implementation there can be no talk of the establishment of social justice--particularly Principle 23 regarding the prohibition of the investigation of ideas, and Principle 26 with respect to guarantee the freedom of political parties and groups, trade unions and Islamic associations committed to the revolution has been placed under a cloud.

The true forces of the revolution expect the government to speedily implement the imam's demand in connection with maintaining social justice among the people, eradicating injustice and oppression and in dealing with the situation of millions of deprived in the country's towns and villages. The true forces of the revolution and millions of toiling and deprived Iranians will aid and support the government in this task.